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Die Funkentelegrafie im Recht. By R. Thurn. Berlin and Munich: J. Schweitzer. 1913. pp. 150.

This monograph is a handy resumé of the progress made down to July, 1913, in the development, locally and internationally, of the law applicable in peace and in war to radiotelegraphy. The author starts with the pious *vœu* that this new means of intercommunication may serve to bind the nations together in peace under a community of law. Reflecting upon the events which have occurred since the book was written and the novel difficulties and unsuspected causes of friction to which radio communication has given rise, not to mention its contribution in "speeding up" warfare and thus increasing the terror and destructiveness of war, the author's hopes, though penned less than two years ago, appear naïve, if not pathetic.

The introduction consists of a general analysis of radiotelegraphy in its relation to the science of law. Part I brings down to 1913 the legislation passed in the most important countries of the world. It is interesting to note in this connection that though the United States was the last among the Powers to subject radiotelegraphy to governmental control, it was the first to compel its installation on board sea going vessels.

The second part of the book consists of a critical examination of the principles of international law applicable to radiotelegraphy developed by the Institute and by individual pioneers in this field. Many of the liberal rules favored by the Institute were brushed aside even before the present war; especially where precedents are scant, one must expect great variance between the ideality of principle and the reality of practice.

Perhaps the most interesting portion deals with the rights and duties of neutrals. The communication sent to a land station at Hongkong on March 31, 1905, by the commander of the British cruiser *Iphigenia* to announce his encounter with the Russian Baltic squadron is designated as a violation of strict neutrality. Scholz uses the stronger term "unneutral." On the other hand, the author justifies the protest of Japan against the action of China in permitting wireless communication between Port Arthur and the Russian consulate at Chefu after the cable had been cut. The author's summary of the duties of neutrals over land stations within their territory substantially coincides with the practice adopted by the United States in the present struggle (p. 72). The correct position of a neutral toward messages known to be contra-

band passing through its airspace, though not intended for its land stations, presents an interesting problem. The author upholds the right but not the duty to interrupt such messages (p. 79). Contrary to the opinion of some writers, he fails to find a breach of blockade on the part of a neutral vessel upon the high seas, or in a neutral port, in communicating by wireless with the land stations of a blockaded belligerent (p. 79).

ARTHUR K. KUHN.

Die Geschichte der Pan-Amerikanischen Bewegung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer völkerrechtlichen Bedeutung. By Dr. Robert Büchi. Breslau: J. U. Kern's Verlag. 1914. pp. xvi, 189.

This little book is the second of a series of international law monographs published by Doctors Schücking and Wehberg. It is divided into four parts. The first discusses America and International Law; the second, the History of Pan-Americanism; the third, the Organization of Central America; and the fourth, Pan-Americanism and the policy of the United States.

Part one begins with a study of America's entrance into the community of nations and her acceptance of the principles of international law in force in Europe. He says: "Aber Amerika hat nicht nur die Prinzipien des damals in Europa geltenden Völkerrechts akzeptiert und angewendet, es hat auch einen ganz hervorragenden Anteil an dessen Weiterbildung genommen und manche liberalen Grundsätze aufgestellt und entwickelt. * * * Die Prophezeiung Jeffersons, Amerika werde Europa Unterricht erteilen, hat sich erfüllt." He then reviews America's contribution to the theory of neutrality and to the recognition of *de facto* governments, and her protest against intervention in the affairs of other states. America's influence on privateering and prize law and on arbitral jurisdiction also form parts of the so-called American international law.

The Pan-American movement is traced in part two, which begins with an enthusiastic commendation of James G. Blaine for initiating the series of Pan-American conferences, the first of which met at Washington late in 1889. After a brief statement of its composition and organization, its procedure is reviewed and the most important problems with which it dealt are explained, especially its work on behalf of international arbitration, and its organization of the Bureau of